

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FOR THURSDAY--Fair weather in the Ohio valley, and local rains in Tennessee valley; stationary, followed by rising temperature; variable winds.

Extensive preparations are being made at our Factory for the Spring and Summer Trade, and when the season opens we will be in the lead regarding variety, quality and prices, at the

WHEN Clothing Store.

Rare Bargains now in Broken Lines in Every Department.

CATARRH

Complete Treatment, with Inhaler, for every form of Catarrh, \$1.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.

COLLINS' VOLTIC PLASTERS.

New Life for Shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles, and Weakened Organs.

DON'T Forget we have the renowned KIMBLE PIANOS

In All Styles--Grand, Squares and Uprights.

The Pfaffin & Co.
52 and 54 North Pennsylvania St.
Everett Pianos, Story & Clark Organs.
Tuning, repairing and moving a specialty.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 4--1 a. m. For the Ohio and Tennessee Valley--Fair weather in the Ohio valley, local rains in the Tennessee valley, stationary followed by rising temperature and variable winds.

For the Upper Lake Region--Fair weather, variable winds, and generally warmer.

Hendricks Not to Blame. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 4--Mr. Vice President Hendricks has been getting the credit of settling ex-Senator McDonald's Cabinet aspirations. The friends of McDonald have been saying some bitter things against him on that account, but to-day they are on another scent, and have seen the marks of the fine Italian hand of the Senator from Delaware in the defeat of McDonald. It is now their conviction that they have been wronging Mr. Hendricks, than whom there is no man freer from jealousies, and have been letting Bayard go free simply because he was suspected of no intrigue. The McDonald men are casting about for the reasons that are supposed to have actuated Mr. Bayard, and the word "eureka" is heard in their camp.

Democrats Salute the Day. Special to the Sentinel.

CONNSVILLE, Ind., March 4--The Connersville Democracy welcomed the incoming of the year of jubilee with a salute of thirty-eight guns, about 4 o'clock this morning, and rounds at intervals through the day.

Credit Court convened this week, with Judge Ferdinand S. Swift on the bench, and a list of civil dockets. There is a good deal of criminal business, including thirteen cases against J. E. Thompson, of Liberty, for sending obscene matter through the mails.

Killed in the Woods. Special to the Sentinel.

Hors, Ind., March 4--Last night, near Morrisstown, about six miles north of this place, a farmer named Blackford, while in the woods, was struck on the head by a limb of a falling tree, which fractured the skull and resulted in his death within an hour. Blackford was a wealthy farmer, and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow and several children.

THE DEMOCRACY

Jubilant Over the Inauguration of a Democratic President.

Who, After Twenty-Eight Years, is Greeted by the Grandest Pageant Ever Witnessed in Washington.

A Mammoth Procession, Most Notable and Gorgeous Fireworks and a Brilliant Ball.

Cleveland, the Cynosure of All Eyes, Makes Friends by His Address Among All Parties.

CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION.

A Most Brilliant and Magnificent Affair. Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, March 4--If President Cleveland's administration is as brilliantly successful as his inauguration has been, it will be beyond the pale of criticism. To-day was the most delightful of the year. It dawned warm, bright and beautiful, and remained so. Everything harmonized. There was not the slightest jar in any of the proceedings, notwithstanding the crowd far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The lowest estimate of the number of strangers here is 150,000, while many say there is twice that number. In every respect the inauguration has exceeded the ceremonies and demonstrations attending upon that of any other President. Cleveland's manner of delivering his address captured upon it by Arthur. He spoke wholly from memory, having nothing else to recur to or follow. His policy as outlined in the inaugural gives universal satisfaction. It will be vigorously American, but never aggressive to the extent of inviting strife, and it is believed it will immediately restore public confidence and revive business interests, which have so greatly suffered under a selfish, corrupt Republican administration. Vice President Hendricks occupied a seat on the platform near Cleveland, and was received everywhere with great cordiality and unlimited enthusiasm.

The fireworks and ball to-night are in perfect keeping with the magnificence of the other proceedings. Altogether this has been a day of which the people of the country, irrespective of party or creed, may feel proud. A President has been inaugurated who, at once, commands universal admiration for his manhood, ability and demeanor, insuring prosperity and happiness. At noon to-morrow Vice President Hendricks will call the Senate to order.

It is believed the nomination of Cabinet officers will be received, and the Senate will meet in executive session and most likely confirm the nominations at once. It has been conceded all day that they will be: State, Bayard; Treasury, Manning; Attorney General, Garland; Postmaster, Vilas; Interior, Lanar; Navy, Whitney; War, Endicott.

INAUGURAL DAY.

The Closing Scene in the Old Senate by Mr. Edmunds, and the Opening of the New by Vice President Hendricks.

WASHINGTON, March 4--A little after 11 o'clock, when the doors of the President's gallery were opened and the people entitled to admission were escorted in, among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, sisters of the President; Rev. W. A. Cleveland and wife and their two sons, Mr. Hastings, a nephew of the President-elect; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeoman, Miss Annie Yeoman, nieces of the President-elect; Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The blue tapestried seats of the diplomatic gallery remained the longest vacant, but they were filled by 11:15.

A quorum of Senators having arrived, the business of the Senate proceeded, with frequent and long interruptions, while awaiting the action of conferences on the Appropriation bill.

Among the early arrivals upon the floor were Senators elect Evans and Payne, who were warmly greeted by a dozen or more acquaintances. As they came in at the main door of the hall Ex-Senator Tipton, of Nebraska; Surgeon General Murray, Mr. Biswell, law partner of President Cleveland; Commissioners Eaton, Thomas and Gregory, of the Civil Service Commission, arrived in their turn and were greeted by friends and acquaintances and conducted to their appointed places in the rear of the Republicans.

The only events of the early proceedings which were not upon the program were the outbreaks of applause which greeted the announcement of the passage of the Great Retirement bill, and the reception of the President's message nominating General Grant to the newly created vacancy. The applause, which was heard and prolonged, was not suppressed by Mr. Edmunds. The arrival of the Diplomatic Corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniform varying from silver robes and mandarin caps of the Chinese to the gorgeous gold-embroidered dresses of the Europeans, occasioned a suspension of the buzz of conversation at the moment. They entered unannounced and were escorted to seats in the front and upon the right of the Chair. Just

before the entry of the members of the Supreme Court, arrayed in their ample black silk gowns, and preceded by their marshal, the annual act of turning back the hands of the Senate clock was performed by the veteran doorkeeper, Captain Isaac Bassett.

The Supreme Court Justices were placed upon the right front of the Chair. President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with a clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage.

President Arthur was now announced, and his coming was greeted with a clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage. The President-elect of the United States, Mr. Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort and halted in front of the platform. While his arrival was being announced the applause, clapping of hands at first, and then cheers loud and prolonged welcomed him. Then a stentorian voice in the gallery arose above the din demanding "three cheers for Grover Cleveland." This cry was not only repeated but was in good taste, and Edmunds' proclamation that order must be preserved or the galleries would be cleared was superfluous.

The Vice President-elect was now escorted into the Chamber and about delay but with solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion the oath was administered to him by the President pro tem. Mr. Edmunds now turned to the front and said:

SENATORS--We now close another epoch in the course of the Republic under the Constitution. This brief period of our National existence has, by the exertion of our ordinariness, National and State systems, brought to the experiment of a free social and political government an establishment and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us, we believe the long years to come in the future of our country will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country; but perhaps it may not be improper for me to say that the recent experiences it may be doubted whether Congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of the Republic. The Chief has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties and he has expressed his gratitude for it. If in the course of the execution of his duties he has (as he sometimes may have done) done wrong, he asks your pardon and offers to atone for it. He asks your pardon and offers to atone for it. He asks your pardon and offers to atone for it.

Mr. Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in executive session. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, following which the Vice President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and after reading the message of the President convening the Senate, a procession was formed and filed in toward the platform on the central portico of the Capitol. It was in the following order:

The Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court, Ex-Presidents and Ex-Vice Presidents, the Supreme Court, Senators-elect, the Senate Committee of Arrangements, the President and President-elect, Vice President and Secretary of the Senate, the members of the Senate, Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, retired Generals of the Army, the Admiral of the Navy, and all other members of the Army and Navy, who by name have received the thanks of Congress, members of the House of Representatives and the members-elect, Governors and Ex-Governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives, and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.

The stand on which the President was to deliver his inaugural address was at almost on a level with the floor of the Senate and House, and directly in front of the middle entrance to the Capitol. It is about one hundred feet square, the largest ever before erected for an inauguration, and covered by two thousand chairs.

These were occupied by Senators, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and press reporters.

Before the President left the Senate Chamber the crowd in the galleries, forming a crescent all the way around the stand, increased till it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly four hundred feet in front of the stand and more than one thousand feet on either side.

The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawn were filled, and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the Capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated.

In the approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society organizations were massed in columns, forming a brilliant vista as far as the eye could reach. On the elevated stands enterprises photographers had placed their instruments to perpetrate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand, and the sea of faces and hats that moved continually, like the waves of an ocean, in the immense throng, were only estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was simply immense--the greatest crowd he ever saw. Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said that it numbered about 150,000 people.

While waiting for the arrival of the President-elect some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers. Precisely at 12:30 the head of the procession appeared, coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform, followed by the President-elect, Chief Justice Waite and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform, the President-elect began his inaugural address.

He was clad in full suit of black, a Prince Albert coat, with high, old-fashioned stand up collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted some small prepared notes. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words and occasionally turned about at the pauses, as if to note the effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

people, in the exercise of their power and the right of self-government they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and it is incumbent upon me to their service.

This impressive ceremony adds little to solemnize the responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land; nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine that duty may be soiled and not only soiled, but that the people's choice may be made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated a free strength and the sacredness of the people's choice.

In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principle needs no apology, and in its furtherance and application it is to be found the surest guarantee of good government.

But the best results in the operation of the Government require every citizen to have a share in the government, and a correct appreciation of the time when the best of the nation should be devoted to the service of the people.

At this hour the animosities of political strife, which have so long divided the people, are being supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence to the popular will, and so by co-operation and unity of action we are able to do more for the people than we could do if from this hour we carefully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudices and distrust, and do not unite with manly confidence in one another to promote the harmonious and united interests of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution which was made by the founders of the Republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion has, for almost a century, borne the burden and heat of the day for the people through prosperity and peace.

It is the duty of those serving the people in positions of trust to be true to the actual needs of the Government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the Government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor, or the property of its citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of our frugal and economical habits, and we are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people and may do much by the large variety of diverse and competing interests of the people and the dignity of their official functions that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens is the true and honorable one.

The peninsular of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life and the attention which the public mind has turned to the management of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the tradition and the necessity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice, which we have adopted as the basis of our foreign relations. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and through scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the tradition and the necessity of our Republic.

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effort, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has so often been revealed in our country's history, let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

THE PROCESSION

By Far the Greatest Ever Seen in the National Capital--It is Estimated That 25,000 Men Were in Line.

WASHINGTON, March 4--When he first began the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take breath, but after a while contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform met with a faint response. The address was brief, and at precisely two minutes after 1 o'clock it concluded with an invocation of the blessing of Providence, and turning to the Chief Justice and bowing to him, he said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law." As the Chief Justice arose to administer the oath the vast assembly cheered again. The President-elect stood facing the Chief Justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKinney, of the Supreme Court, stood just to the side of Cleveland, and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the President-elect also holding it with his right hand.

The Bible used was a small morocco covered gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the Committee of Arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quietude as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with the Chief Justice, who was first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then followed Chief Clerk McKinney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, to the present general Sheridan and General Hancock.

The other persons on the platform then pressed forward, and many of them shook his hand. As he re-entered the Capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, where he first came into the building and entered a carriage to be driven in the procession to the White House.

The two carriages which contained President Cleveland, ex-President Arthur, Vice President Hendricks and the Senate Committee of Arrangements took positions in the first division, and the line started. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested all along the route. The crowd on the sidewalks had increased so that it was impossible to pass through it. Many people were forced out into the roadways, and the police had all they could do to keep the avenue open for the procession.

When the head of this line reached Fifteenth street a halt was made, and the carriage containing the President and ex-President left the line and proceeded by Executive avenue to the White House, which the party entered by a rear door. The Vice President's carriage proceeded up Fifteenth street, nearly to New York avenue, where it stopped. Mr. Hendricks, however, soon joined the President at the White House, and when everything was in readiness, the entire party proceeded to the reviewing stand on Pennsylvania avenue, directly in front of the mansion, and an order was given for the line to move. The reviewing stand had been profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and presented a beautiful appearance. The President and ex-President were placed on a projecting platform, which was covered with flags, so as to make a handsome canopy, and at the same time arranged so as to afford a clear, unobstructed view of the procession. Archa chairs were placed upon it for their use, but the President remained standing during the entire review. Ex-President Arthur sat on his private carriage, Hendricks and members of his household occupied seats to the right and just back of the President, while the families and friends of the President and ex-President sat in the front row on the right.

Among those who occupied seats on the Presidential stand were Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln, Chandler and Postmaster General Hatton, Lieutenant General Sheridan, Major General Hancock, Daniel Manning, of New York; Mr. Vilak of the Irons Club, of Cincinnati; Messrs. Senators Bayard and Garland, Colonel Lamont, Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, and a large number of other prominent persons, including many officers of the army and navy and members of the diplomatic corps.

There were a great many ladies on the stand and their rich costumes added brilliancy to the scene. It is estimated there were on the stand about a thousand persons.

It was ten minutes past 2 o'clock when the President, escorted by Colonel Barrett, of the Inaugural Committee, took his place at the front of the stand, and the head of the procession started from the corner of Fifteenth street to pass in review. The President's appearance was the signal for a great shout from the concourse of people who had gathered in front of the stand and filled the street for several hundred yards both ways. The President quietly bowed his acknowledgments.

A good deal of confusion was caused in the vicinity of the grand stand by the efforts of the police to clear the street for the approach of the President, and the confusion was so great that it was not until 2 o'clock that the President had ever been witnessed in this country. All the organizations gave the marching salute as they passed the grand stand, and the President recognized the compliment by raising his hat.

The first division was composed of regular United States troops and local military organizations and presented a fine appearance as they passed the stand. The President saluted the Chief Marshal and his aides and each of the companies, which marched in particularly good form.

The second division was composed entirely of brigades of the Pennsylvania National

Guard. There were about 7,500 men in this division, and their good marching and fine military bearing were praised on all sides. Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, rode at the head of the division by the side of ex-Governor Hartranft. They were recognized as they neared the reviewing stand and loudly cheered. The President and Governor Pattison exchanged salutes. The President also raised his hat as a token of respect to the battle for the side of ex-Governor Hartranft and several other brigades of this division.

General Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the third division, received an ovation from the crowd in and around the President's stand. He bowed to the President, and the latter raised his hat in return. The President paid the same compliment to the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment, the Rochester Grenadiers and Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis. A gap between the Third and Fourth Divisions gave the surging mass of humanity around the President's stand an opportunity to close in and again abstract the line of march. The police not being able to keep the street clear, a detachment of regular troops was sent to their assistance. The united efforts of the soldiers and police only sufficed to make a narrow passageway through the dense throng, and the various organizations which followed passed in review under this disadvantage.

A large number of colored troops were included in the third division, and their direct bearing and good marching elicited much praise from the spectators.

The New Jersey soldiers in their plain uniforms, with red blankets rolled about their knapsacks, also attracted much attention, as did the Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh, clad in navy blue, with blue shakos. The Fifth Maryland, about 500 strong, in black helmets and blue suits, who are old favorites in this city, were warmly welcomed. A striking uniform of olive green, with black plumes, which attracted much attention, was worn by the Clark Guards, of Annapolis, Ga.

The New York Sixty-ninth Regiment was in this division about 600 strong, and its fine band and excellent marching fully met the expectation which had been raised as to the appearance of this regiment. The Grenadiers Rochester, of New York, were also well received. The Bush Zouaves, of St. Louis, wore the most elegant uniform of its kind in the procession. Company C, Sixteenth Ohio National Guards, in showy uniform gear, closed this division of the procession.

The fourth and last division was composed entirely of civic organizations and was commanded by Major Thomas K. Luttrell.

The Jackson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, carrying rough hewn clubs, acted as an escort to the New York organizations.

After them came six Indian braves, in war paint and feathers, bearing Tammany's unique banner. The Tammany men, who numbered about 1,000, carried silver-headed sticks at their shoulders and marched nine abreast. They were followed by the Tammany Knickerbockers in their quaint and ancient costume, carrying long gold-headed staves, with which they beat marching time on the asphalt pavement. Irving

representatives of the Irons Club and Columbus (Ohio) Glass Club, dressed in gray and carrying miniature brooms on the ends of their coats. One of the finest uniforms in line was that of the Dockwork Club, of Cincinnati, consisting of a light overcoat and dark trousers, high white hats and gold and purple badges. There was not a finer looking body of men in the procession, as they turned into Fifteenth street, marching twelve front, the great crowd cheered lustily, and the ladies clapped their hands and waved their handkerchiefs. The Jefferson Club, of Cincinnati, followed and made a most creditable display. They were also greeted with applause and other demonstrations of approval.

A colored man, clad in a sky-blue swallow-tailed coat and bright red pantaloons, and wearing on his breast an enormous silver badge, was the next in line. He preceded the Jackson Democratic Club, of Columbus, Ohio. Its eighty members were dressed in gray, and carried canes at a salute.

Maroon overcoats and yellow kid gloves distinguished one hundred members of the Americans Club, of Philadelphia.

The next in line was the organization of Philadelphia, had about an equal number of men in line. The Mayamensing Legion, of Philadelphia, had seventy-five men in line, dressed in brown and red. The Eleventh Ward Ramble Club, of Philadelphia, bore a magnificent banner of blue plumb and gold, with an excellent portrait of the patron of the club.

One hundred men represented the Central Club, of Harrisburg. They wore gray overcoats, black hats and red silk badges.

The Calumet Club, of Baltimore, presented an excellent appearance, with 300 neatly attired men in line.

The Topkiss Flambeau Club also made a fine appearance.

The Cook County Club, of Chicago, turned out about forty men, in gray overcoats, silk hats and badges. This club and the Irons Club, of the same city, were received with marked favor.

Some comment was excited by the appearance in the procession of the Blaine Inauguration Club, of Maine.

A splendid banner of black and gold fluted over 60 men representing the Crescent Club, of Baltimore.

A notable feature of the occasion was the flag of the cavalry of the District of Columbia, in which the electoral votes of the States that furnished Cleveland's majorities were represented by horses, one for each State, followed by the Cleveland and Hendricks Club of Lynchburg, Va., and by a number of mounted clubs wearing colored sashes. The last brigade was composed of the Veteran Firemen's Association, of New

Continued on Fourth Page.